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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	VIDHU SHEKHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	32997
Center	ONLINE	Date	6/11/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India.

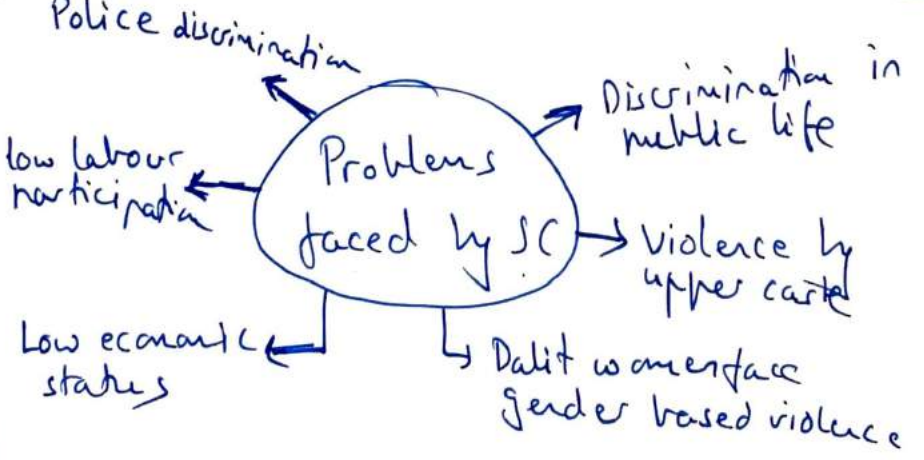
(150 words) 10

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Commission for Scheduled Caste is provided for by the Constitution under article 338.

Role

→ To look into deprivations faced by members of scheduled caste
→ To review working of scheduled caste related constitutional provision
→ To submit to president report annually



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Measures to Strengthen

→ ~~Parliament~~ Government must present a action taken report on NCSC recommendation

→ Increase NCSC teeth from being purely recommendatory body

→ Proactive role in monitoring of FIR's filed in crimes pertaining to SC

→ Increasing the quality of annual reports with concrete actionable suggestions

→ Increased involvement of experts (current domination by bureaucrat

Thus multiple reforms required to transform NCSC into ~~a~~ the chief institution to safeguard the SCs interests

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Representation of People's Act was enacted in pursuance to article 102 of the constitution to provide for instances of disqualificati among others

MECHANISM AGAINST CRIMINALZATION

→ Under section 8(1) and 8(2) numerous laws listed under which conviction results in barring for 6 years (Eg Dowry law, Sati Law, corruption etc)

→ Under sec 8(3) conviction for ≥ 2 years also bars for 6 years

→ Under Section 123 various electoral offences mentioned including asking voter on religion etc

Cos Vidhu Shekhar (vidhu124@gmail.com)

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ISSUES

① Failed to address criminalization as 43% of MPs have criminal records (29% with serious ones)

② Section 8 only comes into play after conviction while the criminal justice system takes several years

③ Social media brought into play numerous challenges increasing criminalization eg Fake news etc

④ Election commission cannot deregister parties (under sec 29A) thus cant punish erring parties

⑤ Model code of conduct lacks statutory backing

Therefore need to reform RPA to address criminalization. ECI has made several suggestion which can be looked into

(by Vidhu Shekhar(vidhu124@gmail.com))

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. **(150 words) 10**
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalas are village levels courts having limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. They were created to ease the burden on judiciary and to provide expeditious grievance redressal

CHALLENGES FACED

① Appeals filed: in most cases in district courts thus defeating purpose

② Lack of manpower: The judge has to be judicial magistrate of 1st class however acute shortage

③ Lack of dedicated infrastructure

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No separate buildings and staff for record keeping etc

(4) Non uniformity across states

(5) Mediation provisions before initiating judicial process has remained ineffective

(5) Awareness is low when compared to traditional judicial syst

(6) Public trust is lower as compared to district court/HC/SC.

Thus need of the hour is to strengthen Gram Nyayalas to help reduce the load on higher judiciary and achieve the goal envisaged by article 39 A

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.

(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Alternate Mechanisms

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Vidhu Shekhar(vidhu124@gmail.com)

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is a part of permanent executive that is tasked with implementation of laws/policies created by the political executive.

PARADOXICAL RELATIONSHIP

① Bureaucracy has to consider long term vision in assisting political class while the political executive to win elections, often resorts to populistic measures

② Bureaucracy has to assist political leadership in it's vision and implement it while at same time maintain neutrality

③ Bureaucracy has to abide by

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principles of rules based framework and neutrality while also undertaking development works requiring discretion

COMPLEMENTARY

① Bureaucracy helped maintained continuity in policy orientation despite government change

② It helped maintained uniformity in administration standards

③ Acted as experts and reservoirs of knowledge to aid political executive

④ Enhanced accountability towards citizens via citizen charter, RTI, social audit

Thus bureaucracy relationship with democracy is more complementary than paradoxical. Bureaucracy playing instrumental role in development of NEW INDIA

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance is the usage of ICT in providing smart, alert, responsive and transparent governance. It has become a revolutionary mechanism that is transforming governance.

CHANGING GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONING STYLE

- Digitization of files: Has increased the record keeping resilience and monitoring
- Fund tracking: Has become easier transparent after PFMS and DBT
- Discretion: Has been reduced with multiple oversight eg Faceless assessment of IT returns

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• Monitoring : Could be done in better way eg PRAGATI video conferencing

Empowering Citizens by Participation

① Policy input : Can be given by citizens via myygov.in etc

② Government data : Can be viewed by data.gov.in

③ Online RTI & Grievance : Can be done for required actions

④ Public fund utilization : Can be seen in apps like UMANG etc

⑤ Social Media : Can be used to get instant grievance redressal eg Police handles etc

Thus egovernance playing critical role in ushering good governance in India

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7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. (150 words) 10

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Transgender are one of the most marginalized communities in the country, numbering just 4.69 lakh (census 2011), they face numerous socio-economic stigma

NALSA Judgement 2014

First step towards breaking the entrenched discrimination against Transgender, in this SC held:

→ Transgender to be recognized as 3rd gender
→ self identification to be acknowledg
→ They should be provided benefits of affirmative action
→ Prohibition of discrimination

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Transgender Person Act 2019

→ Defines Transgender
→ Provides numerous rights (residence, treatment, against discrimination)
→ Certificate by DM
→ National Transgender council

Diluting spirit of NALSA Judgement

↳ NALSA judgement provided for self identification while according to act certificate needed

↳ NALSA act directed for reservation while TG Act has not provided it mandatorily.

Thus though TG Act 2019 is progressive in number of aspects it has not fully realized the vision set out in NALSA judgement which is needed to liberate TGs from stigma

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.
(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal health coverage envisages a system where every individual is within the safety net of healthcare institution and can access it at reasonable cost

CAN UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE BE ACHIEVED BY RIGHT TO HEALTH?

Arguments in favour

→ Would fulfill the true spirit of article 21 (Right to life)

→ Would ensure equitable access across all social levels

→ Expand the outreach of immunization (currently <70%), institutional deliviries etc.

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→ Would help improve preventive health care (currently focus on curative care)

→ Would reduce out of pocket expenditure (currently 60-70%)

Arguments against

→ Budgetary constraint: only 1.15% of GDP allocated to health

→ Lack of equipped health infra (only ~700 hospitals and ~460 medical colleges)

→ ~~As~~ Doctor shortfall: According to WHO India has 2 lakh doctor shortfall

→ Geographical Inequity: States like Bihar, Jharkhand lagging in beds/person

Thus as of now making right to health a fundamental right is not desirable, instead focus should be on increasing budget allocation and bridging regional disparity in health

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9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has nearly 7 millia of it's diaspora living in gulf countries (Max in UAE)

DIASPORA AS AN ASSET

- Remittance : They have made India world's largest receiver of remittance (75 billion $ 2019)
- Soft power : They are important source of India's soft power
- Drive Kerala economy : They play instrumental role in Kerala's economy
- Cultural ambassadors : They help spread Indian cultural facets which leads to tourism in India

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CHALLENGES

- Radicalization: Recent times ISIS has attempted to radicalize many of Indian diaspora people
- Local laws eg Kafala laws (which gets the migrants passport impounded) and Nitaqat laws (saudi reservation)
- Discrimination: The migrants have to face ethnic discrimination
- Civil War/Extremism: As seen in Yemen may lead to massive reverse migration

Thus the diaspora are important aspect of India's west Asia policy and their interest must be kept in mind when in dialogue with west Asian countries

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. (150 words) 10

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

World Food Program was formed in 1961 to address the issues of food shortages across the globe. It is headquartered in Rome

REASONS FOR FORMATION

→ Disparity in food security across countries

→ Newly decolonized countries suffering from acute food shortages

→ Catastrophic famines in Countries like China (1959-61)

FUNCTIONING

→ Assisting the needy country by providing
↳ grain supplies
↳ grants for food security

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→ Promoting collaboration for developing policies and approaches to tackle hunger
→ Undertaking research in evolving food security scenarios

CONTRIBUTION TO INDIA'S EFFORT

① Provided aid to tackle food shortage during the 1960s
② Policy inputs in formulation of PDS, National Food security act etc
③ Highlighting the issues of hidden hunger and malnutrition especially in tribal areas

Thus World Food Program is playing instrumental role in helping achieve SDG #2 and should be assisted by member countries

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Civil society groups are organizations where citizens ~~active~~ act collectively to express themselves over particular issues. They can be in form of NGOs, pressure groups, SHGs etc.

Recent times have witnessed an increase in stringent actions against civil society groups via:

① FCRA licenses of nearly 19,000 NGOs cancelled in last decade

② Licenses of many NGOs were revoked who were not filling IT returns

③ Search/seizure operation against several suspected NGOs

④ Recent FCRA amendments
↳ limit administrative expenses to 20% (from earlier 50%)

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↳ Prevent diskussal of funds between NGOs

↳ Narrow the choice for opening bank account only to SBI Delhi branch

(5) Criminal investigation against many activist under UAPA, PMLA etc

SHRINKING SPACE FOR DISSENT?

→ Some sections view it as unjustified crackdown on NGOs critical of government

→ May have chilling effect on freedom of speech

→ NGOs highlight lacunae of government functioning which may be hampered

→ Would ~~increase~~ decrease the accountability of the government

→ NGOs like greenpeace have played role in environmental activism

→ Amnesty international etc have

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fought for the marginalized/deprived

MERIT BASED ACTION

→ Action taken on credible intelligence and evidences

→ IB report of 2014 highlighted several NGOs involved in obstructionist activities at behest of vested interest

→ FCRA licenses cancelled due to serious allegations of money laundering, extremist/naxal funding etc

→ Several NGOs were involved in conversion activities thus consequently banned

→ The recent FCRA amendment would help increase oversight over usage of fund and check laundering

WAY FORWARD

Thus overall it can be said that the recent cases of action against civil society groups is a part of the government's policy to check misappropriation of funds and induce transparency. However at the same time confidence must be instilled amongst the NGOs by promoting collaboration and acting against erring NGOs in transparent & unbiased manner.

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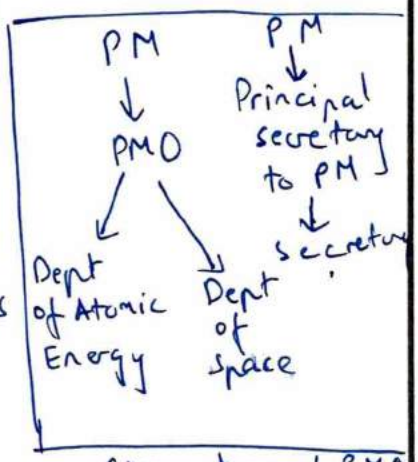
12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Prime minister's office is the department under direct supervision of PM. It owes it origin to 1964 and has seen phases when it becomes the most powerful office.

ROLE OF PMO

→ It deals with transaction of business rules that deal with PM



Structure of PMO

→ Helps PM in discharging his duties as chairperson of NITI Ayog, Interstate council etc

→ Matters that dont fall within purview of any other ministry

→ Handles the public relationship of PM

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PMO Emerging most Powerful - Implications

Positives

→ Increased the level of accountability amongst the ministries

→ Better coordination across the ministries

→ Helps in preventing silos approach and developing unified perspective

→ May help in reducing corruption as earlier multiple actors with lesser accountability

ISSUES

→ Decreases bureaucracy's accountability to the departmental minister

→ Overcentralization may create inefficiency due to delays

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→ 'Top down model' may curb the autonomy of departmental secretarie/ joint secretary

→ Difficulty in accessing the PMO as compared to ministries

→ PMO headed by retired bureaucrats ⇒ demoralizing for serving ones

Thus overall the emergence of PMO can help in increasing the accountability of the ministries and fostering the unified vision. But due care has to be taken to not curtail the autonomy of the individual ministries. Only the key initiatives requiring high level coordination should be coordinated by PMO.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary has played instrumental role in ushering in social transformation by upholding true spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity.

INFUSING ACCOUNTABILITY IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

→ SC in the Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narain case laid the foundation for right to information

→ SC in the Unnikrishnan case laid ground case for providing a right to education

→ SC in the ADR case stated

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that candidates contesting for elections must disclose their criminal background (if any) and assets.

→ SC in the Hussainara Khatoon case introduced the concept of PIL and also provided relief to the undertrials.

ENGENDERING HUMAN RIGHTS JURISPRUDENCE

→ SC in the Navtej Singh Jauhar struck down provisions of section 377 of IPC which criminalized homosexuality

→ SC in the Maneka Gandhi ('78) case introduced the concept of due process of law

→ SC in the Shayra Bano case held 'Talak-e-bidaat' as unconstitutional

Importance of such decisions

→ Helps fill the vaccum left by

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legislature and executive
→ Upholds the spirit of constitution as a dynamic document
→ Helps bring societal attitudinal change
→ Upholds the interests of the marginalized
→ Puts a check on executive and legislature

CONCERNS OF OVERREACH

→ SC use of article 142 of constitution gives it unfettered power
→ Concerns of encroaching into domain of legislature/executive (Eg in case of SC amending SC/ST Act in 2018)
→ Subjectivity in interpretation eg dissenting judgements in Triple talak, Sabarimala case

CONCLUSION

The judiciary has used it's powers in a cautious and wise manner to empower citizens. However concerns overreach need to be addressed by better coordination with the executive

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Supreme Court and High court has been provided with powers to punish for their contempt under the constitution under articles 129 and 215.

The parliament passed the Contempt of Courts act 1971 to further elaborate on it. It defines 2 types of contempt

Civil Contempt
- willful disobedience of order of court
- No jail term for civil contempt

Criminal Contempt
- scandalizes/lowers the authority of court
- obstructs judicial administration
- fine and jail upto 6 months

NECESSARY FOR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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→ Ensures compliance of judicial orders
→ Infuses accountability in government functioning
→ Creates deterrance for non compliance
→ Upholds respect and trust for the judiciary amongst the public
→ Helps in effective functioning of the lower judiciary who dont have contempt power

ISSUES WITH CONTEMPT

→ Subjectivity and possibility of arbitrary misuse
→ Criticized for being relic of past
→ UK the source of contempt power, abolished it
→ May reflect the personal bias

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of the judge instead of the integrity of institution as whole

→ Prevents fair criticism of judiciary thus restrains article 19

→ Infuses opaqueness in the functioning of judiciary

WAY FORWARD

As the Supreme Court held in the Mulgaonkar Case (1978):

→ Court has to be restrained in application of contempt

→ Economic criticism of judiciary is desirable

→ Media must be given fair chance to discuss and critically evaluate judgements

Therefore contempt powers are extraordinary devices at disposal of higher courts thus should be used sparingly. As SC said in Rajesh Kumar case (2007) contempt is for upholding majesty of court but respect must be earned.

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to NHRC in 2018 there were instances of over 1600 custodial deaths. This points to the grave deprivation of rights of the accused and excesses on the part of police.

Legal Concerns

- → Violative of article 21 of the constitution
- → Supreme Court in the DK Basu case stated it as assault on human dignity
- → Lack of proper investigation as police are violators and investigators
- → Opaqueness in treatment in Jai

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→ Lack of laws prohibiting it
→ India non signatory to UN Convention against torture
→ India faces difficulty in extradition due to it eg Vija Mallya

CHALLENGES IN CURBING IT

→ Lack of independent probe done by state
→ Media, civil society prevented from probing into it by police
→ Slow criminal justice system to get grievance addressed
→ Lack of scientific policing leading to forcing confession from accused
→ Lack of deterrent penalties for inflicting custodial violence

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WAYS TO ADDRESS

Legal / Administrative

→ Signing of UN Convention against torture
→ Separate act prohibiting custodial violence
→ Independent probe of custodial death by CBI, SIT, STF etc
→ NHRC to play proactive role in prison monitoring

Societal

→ Awareness building by media civil society
→ Sensitization of police force by infusing emotional intelligence

Thus custodial violence is prioritizing ends over means and defeats the purpose of justice. Thus urgent measures required to address it

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society has played a critical role in enhancing the commitment of the government towards the citizens by undertaking key activities in a number of domains.

Environmental Domain

→ Activism during 1970s by the woman of Uttarakhand helped save forest in 'Chipko movement'

→ In the M C Mehta v/s Union of India, court directed government to provide clean enviroment

→ Pressure groups such as

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POSCO Pratirodh Sangathan prevented encroachment of tribal land of Niyangiri by POSCO mining company

Transparency

→ Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan via it's Jan Sunwai helped usher in transparency culminating in RTI act in 2005

→ Organizations like ADR helped infuse transparency in electoral process

JUSTICE TO MARGINALIZED

→ PUCL helped showcase the plight of bonded labourers

→ CRY and Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Kailash Satyarthi) brought to light child labour

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Thus civil society has played a critical role in enhancing the accountability and transparency of the government. The Government should increase it's engagement with civil society to further its goals of good governance, in this regard National Policy on Voluntary Sector (2007) could play a guiding role

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Recently released Global Hunger Index showed India at a lowly 94th place. This is paradoxical when compared to the fact that India is food surplus country and has increased production of cereals from 50mt (1950) to 285mt (2019).

INDIA FACING PARADOX OF PLENTY

→ While cereal and horticultural production and being the largest milk producer in the world (18Smt in 2018), health indicators are dismal :

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ 14% population undernourished
↳ 38% under 5 stunting (NFHS-4)
↳ 53% women anaemic (NFHS-4)
↳ Significant proportion (>10%) of obese population

→ Deficiency of vital micronutrients like Zinc, Iron, folic acid.

→ Regional inequalities with tribal dominated states lagging far behind

→ FCI godowns have nearly double the grains of their installed capacity and frequent rotting of grain yet still many dont have access to food security

→ Inter state migrants struggle to get their due share of PDS in destination states

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WAYS TO ADDRESS

→ Enhancing portability of benefits for interstate migrants
→ Food fortification as well as biofortification
→ Increasing FCI / CWC's scientific storage capacity by building more silos
→ Addressing exclusion errors of DBT authenticated uptake
→ Last mile ~~uptake~~ delivery in remote hills, trivial hamlets
→ Improving logistics for inter state grain movements
→ Promoting decentralized procurement at block level from small farmers

Thus hunger is a major challenge confronting us and effective action would help us achieve SDG #2

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18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

MGNREGA is ~~a~~ a legislation that provides 100 days of unskilled labour to any member of a rural household who is willing.

ROLE IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY

- Decreased multidimensional Poverty

According to UN India took out 271 million people of poverty between 2005-15 and MGNREGA was instrumental in it

- ~~Gender~~ women empowerment : Of the 6.4 crore families benefitting from MGNREGA, 54% are women

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- Boosting rural consumption: MGNREGA has large spillover effect in driving the overall rural economy
- SC/ST empowerment: MGNREGA has particularly helped marginalized section by saving them from bonded labour
- Nutritional Security: Assured income has boosted nutritional profile of worker
- Empowered Gram Sabha: By giving flexibility in utilizing fund which are used in poverty alleviation activity

DIFFERENT FROM EARLER PROGRAMS

Earlier numerous poverty alleviation programs had been undertaken such as Food for work, Sampoorna Rozgar abhiyan, TRYSEM, IRDP etc

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However MGNREGA is different as

→ Backed by legislation guaranteeing work for anyone

→ Empowered Gram Sabha for oversight

→ Use of technology like DBT, NeFMS etc for tracking fund

→ Convergence with other schemes such as PM Awas Yojana, PM Gram Sadak Yojana

→ Guaranteed reservation of 33% for women

→ Large budgetary allocation eg 60,000 crore in 2020 later enhanced to 1 lakh crore

Therefore it can be stated that MGNREGA has played an important role in achieving the Millenium development goal of halving poverty and can do same for SDG #1

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19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China has seen remarkable transition in it's approach to foreign policy from earlier Deng's approach of 'peaceful rise' to Xi's assertive diplomacy of claiming preeminent place in global orde

Chinese assertiveness

→ Belt and Road initiative
→ Aggressive claiming of territories in Himalaya, South China sea etc
→ Weaponising the supply chain
→ Challenging the hegemony of USA on various fronts
→ Building alternate institutions/groups like AIIB, SCO etc

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CHALLENGES TO INDIA

→ Aggressive intrusion into Indian territory eg June intrusion into Galwan, Pangong Tso etc

→ Attempt to contain India's rise by blocking entry into multilateral groups eg NSG, UNSC

→ Attempt to encircle India via string of pearls (port building, military base)

→ Supporting Pakistan to disrupt India's growth via terror

→ Internationalizing India's domestic policies eg Kashmir, CAA etc

STRENGTHENING OPPORTUNITIES

Internationally

→ Building coalition of like minded

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countries eg QUAD

→ Strengthening commitment to free and open commons especially Indo Pacific

→ Derisking the supply chain by decoupling with China economically (eg in Pharma, electronics)

→ Alternate supply chain mechanism like supply chain resilience initiative by Australia, Japan, India

→ Blue Dot network for transparent infrastructure

Domestically

→ strengthen border infrastructure

→ strengthen military

→ Atmanirbhar Bharat to reduce import dependence

→ Build bipartisan foreign policy

Thus the Chinese challenge present us opportunity to reshape a new India to reclaim our rightful place in global arena

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

PM has highlighted in the past that key to India's foreign policy would be culture, commerce and connectivity. While cultural linkages are strong, commerce and connectivity still have many issues to be dealt with

Trade and Commerce holding the key

Opportunities

① Help in integrating the region
② Trade and commerce with south east asia would help in north east
③ Boost India's export as large market

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(4) Would help iron out differences in border perception.

(5) Would strengthen cultural connect among the neighbouring countries Eg Hinduism - Nepal, Buddhism in South East Asia

(6) Facilitate transfer in technology especially in defence

(7) Myanmar has large oil and natural gas reserves and would help reduce Indian dependence on west asia

(8) Help counter Chinese influence

CHALLENGES

(1) Slow implementation

↳ IMT, Kaladan multimodal project languishing for over 2 decades

↳ Issues in delay in timely clearance

↳ Lack of diplomatic resources to push through

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(2) Low intra regional trade: The South Asian intra region trade only 5% of total trade of these countries

(3) Difficult terrain making it difficult to build connectivity project

(4) Chinese BRI: Tilting the countries diplomatic priority to China

(5) BBIN: Bhutan Upper house stalled implementation

(6) Institutional lacunae: BIMSTEC has had only 4 summit in 23 years

WAY AHEAD

- Expedite projects
- BIMSTEC FTA finalize
- Increased political exchanges
- Involvement of 3rd countries like Japan

These steps would improve regional integration and realize goal of Asian century

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	VIDHU SHEKHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	32997
Center	ONLINE	Date	12/01/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Bes

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1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. (150 words) 10
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Power discoms are tasked with distribution of power procured from generators to the consumers.

ISSUES OF DISCOMS

① Heavy losses : DISCOM debt is estimated to be nearly 3 lakh crore

② Aggregate technical and commercial losses (ATAC) : are estimated to be north of 20%

③ low capacity utilization

④ Cross subsidization : leading to switching of industrial users to alternate means of energy

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(5) Lack of scientific metering

Privatising Discoms

Arguments in favour

→ Delhi privatized DISCOMs reduced losses from 56% to 8%

→ It may bring better expertise and management

→ Reduce fiscal burden on government

→ May boost private investment

Arguments against

→ Tariffs may be hiked beyond reach of poor

→ Private buyers may not be interested in loss making DISCOMs

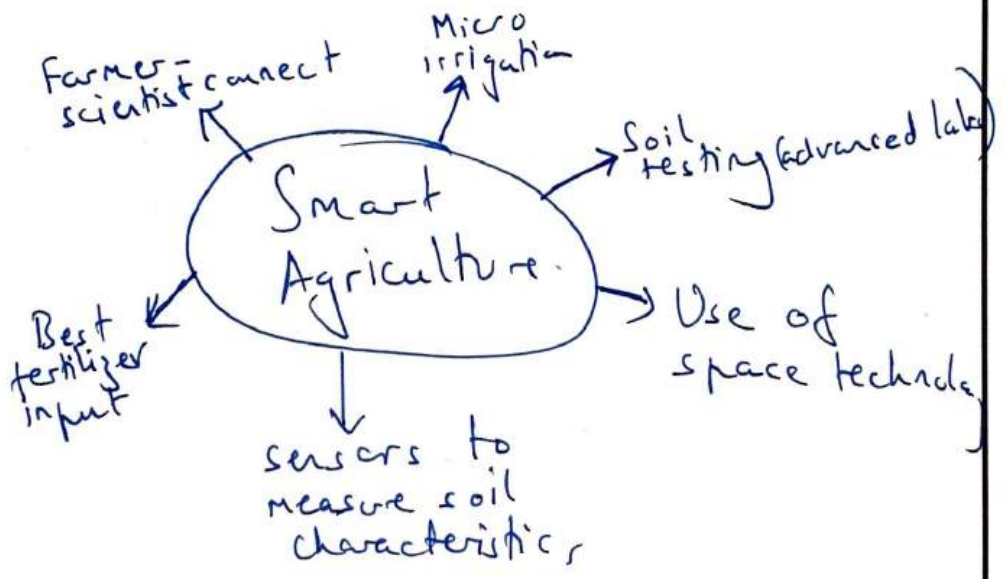
→ Privatization does not guarantee efficiency

Therefore privatization of DISCOMs could be carried out in phased manner where the losses are unsustainable. An adequate regulatory regime must accompany to uphold consumer interest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Smart agriculture is a paradigm which relies on sustainable use of inputs to get desired yield along with usage of technology to optimize the process.



Game changer for farm Productivity

→ Precision irrigation : According to Dalwai committee micro irrigation can boost productivity by 40%.

→ Soil health: Can be improved by measured application of fertilizer/pesticide

→ GIS mapping: for best soil for particular crops

→ Weather satellites: such as INSAT 3D for rainfall modelling

→ Soil sensors: To give input of microbes activities for ideal crop growth

→ Farm-scientist connect: For development of hybrid varities.

Thus smart agriculture can play a driving role in doubling farm income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10
केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth is a concept that aims to create opportunities for all and distribute the dividends equitably across sections

NOT ONLY QUANTITY BUT CONCERNS WITH QUALITY

→ Human capital : Building of health and education profile of different strata is a key goal

→ Sustainable growth : Aim is to minimize the adverse effects on environment Eg emphasis on circular economy.

→ Regional equity : It strives to not merely improve growth of financial hubs but also of remote and poverty stricken areas (Eg Jharkhand recorded fastest reduction of poverty 2005-16 period)

→ Growth resulting in structural transformation : with generation of sufficient employment in labour intensive areas

→ Growth to improve social capital By being inclusive of all communities and reduce social strife

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atmanirbhar Bharat is a flagship program of government launched ~~in the~~ to rebuild the economy for post covid world.

5 pillars
- ↳ Economy
- ↳ Demography
- ↳ Demand
- ↳ Infrastructure
- ↳ System

CORE AREAS CRUCIAL

• Pharmaceutical

Currently 70% API imports from China. Though India largest drug

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

manufacturer can become self reliant via Bulk drug park, PLI scheme

Electronics

India heavily dependent on semiconductors import. The PLI scheme and Manufacturing clusters can help boost production

Textile

With China vacating space and India having traditional expertise can exploit opportunity

Automobile

With the already growing domestic market, Atmanirbhar Bharat can help boost domestic production

Defence

India ~~has~~ is the 2nd largest importer in the world. Atma Nirbhar approach can help achieve reliance in ~~[illegible]~~ this area

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. **(150 words) 10**

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Arsenic is a heavy metal that has become an environmental menace due to its non degradable nature and ~~the~~ toxic effects.

Sources

- Excess ground water exploitation

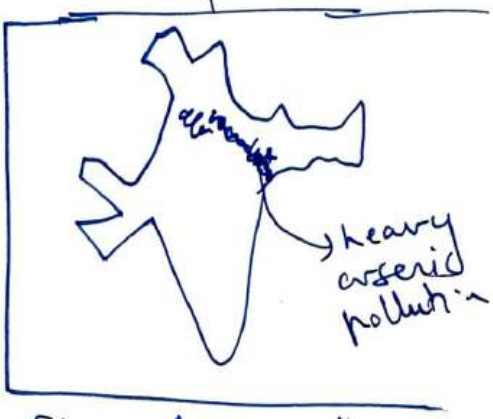


Fig : Areas of arsenic

- Paddy cultivation also causes arsenic due to stubble burning
- Mining operations in mineral rich areas
- Leather industries
- E-waste

Consequences

- Black foot disease

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- Nervous system disorders
- Brain damage
- Stunting of children

Solutions to tackle

→ Removal via precipitation, adsorption, filtration

→ Reducing groundwater exploitation

→ Zoning of contaminated areas

→ Investment in research and development

Tackling arsenic pollution can significantly reduce the disease burden amongst the vulnerable populations (esp Gangetic plain)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Green Term Ahead Market is a market opened for tradin of short term renewable energy

Features

→ short term energy agreements
→ would be counted under Renewable purchase obligation
→ Can be traded throughout the day
→ Classified into solar and non solar

Can reinvigorate the Sector

① Reduce dependence on long term PPAs
② Help boost investment in renewable energy sector.

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③ Help DISCOMs meet their RPO targets

④ Flexibility in meeting power targets ⇒ better forecasting of demand

⑤ Gives boost to Energy trade market

⑥ Help achieve Paris goal of 40% renewable energy

Thus GTAM is a policy decision in the right direction helping both the sector as well as national objectives under Paris goals and SDG #7

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7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.

(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

According to UNISDR India loses 10 billion $ annually to disasters. Thus disasters pose a grave concern and in this context technology can play vital role

Role of Tech
- → Early warning
- → Tracking
- → Forecasting
- → IEC
- → Recovery & monitoring

GIS Mapping

→ Mapping of vulnerable areas to floods, landslides, earthquakes

→ Help in hazard zonation by grading according to threat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Coastal areas and river beds can be monitored for sand smuggling thus reduce flood risk

Remote Sensing

→ Help reduce forest fire by tracking fire eg NASA Modis

→ Satellites such as INSAT 3D and 3DR help track cyclones etc

→ Help detect geological faults to predict vulnerable areas

→ Ice/glacier movements to help chart Glacial lake outburst, landslides etc

Thus GIS and remote sensing are integral component of efficient disaster mitigation paradigm

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR/Cas 9 is a technique to detect and replace any desired segment of a genome

CRISPR : To identify the targeted gene sequence

Cas 9 : Enzyme to cut the sequence

Applications in Various Areas

→ Disease cure : By targeting the defective sequence and replacing it with functioning whole

→ High yield variety seeds : Which have disease resistance and higher productivity

→ Transgenic cattle : With mixing of genes to give higher yield

→ Medicine creation : By culturing bacteria with unique gene sequence suited for disease

Issues

→ Chinese scientist used CRISPR technology to create gene edited babies 'Lulu' and 'Nana' and was punished for violating norms

→ Germline editing may impair future generations

→ Man playing role of god (Ethical issues)

CRISPR-Cas9 has immense potential to benefit humanity. However in present context it should not be used for germline editing and be only used in areas where we are fully

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. **(150 words) 10**
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

FATF is an intergovernmental body that was created in 1989 by G-7 countries to tackle money laundering. It has 35 countries as its members.

Role Played

→ Setting agenda and rules for tackling money laundering
→ Creating model laws for guiding nation's money laundering legislation
→ Graylisting members : Which are of concern and suspected to have large scale laundering /

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terror financing. Eg Pakistan

→ Blacklisting Countries : ~~Why~~ Which are non compliant and deficient in enforcement

Eg Iran, north Korea

Implications of Black listing
- → Difficulty in raising funds
- → Investors deterred
- → Credit rating ↓

FATF has been successful in creating a deterrent regime against terror financing. It was evident in recent gray listing of Pakistan which was forced to take coercive measures against organizations like JeM, LeT etc.

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10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian National Security Architecture has witnessed several transformative changes to help rationalize roles and order chain of command

→ Defence Planning committee

Established under NSA with 4 sub committees for defence diplomacy, defence capability, defence manufacturing and defence policy

→ Chief of defence staff

Was created to promote 'jointness' amongst the 3 services and help craft integrated policies and

doctrines. He is also secretary of department of military affairs

- Tri Service Command

Established at Andaman and Nicobar island

- 3 Triservice agencies

↳ Defence Cyber agency

↳ Armed forces special operations division (including MARCOS, GARUD commandos)

↳ Defence Space Agency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. (250 words) 15
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Newly independent India embarked on land reforms as a major policy decision to reform the inequitable agrarian structure. These proceeded in 4 phases:

1. Zamindari abolition
2. Tenancy reform
3. Land ceilings
4. Cooperativization

However these reforms have failed to bring about the desired effect and agriculture still is overpopulated and undergrowing.

REASONS FOR FAILING TO ACHIEVE LAND REFORMS

1. Land record discrepancies: Land titles are often unclear and have

disputes by multiple claimants

(2) Subtenancy layers : Often multiple layers of intermediaries involved

(3) Non uniform record keeping

(4) Lack of infrastructure especially in gram panchayats and other local bodies

(5) Fragmented landholding : Current average landholding is 1.08 ha (Agri census 2015)

(6) Failure of previous attempts of cooperatives : Thus farmers are still reluctant to pool land

(7) Legal difficulties : Land acquisition and rehabilitation act 2013 requires consensus of 80% of farmholders to divert their land making it difficult

(8) Space technologies : Are still underutilised to map land

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages that can be reaped

Social

→ Address burgeoning agrarian inequality (86% small and marginal farmer)

→ Address distress migration from rural to urban

→ Help check increasing unemployment

→ Reduce reservation demand and social unrest

Economic

→ Allow for economies of scale

→ Increase private investment

→ hard banks etc would help ease of doing business

→ Promote rural economy and balanced regional development

STEPS TAKEN
- → land record modernization Prog.
- → hand bank
- → Swamitra scheme
- → Promoting FPO

Thus new wave of land reforms can help achieve $5 trillion economy

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12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Post independence the focus has been on achieving food security. This has resulted in green revolution and consequently India has increased it's ~~food~~ cereal production from 22 MT (1950) to 285 MT (2019) and becoming food surplus country.

However India needs to focus on nutritional security as:

→ 14% of population is undernourished (Global Hunger Index)

→ ~~Rasa~~ 38% under 5 children are stunted (NFHS-4)

→ India ranked lowly 94th in Global Hunger Index

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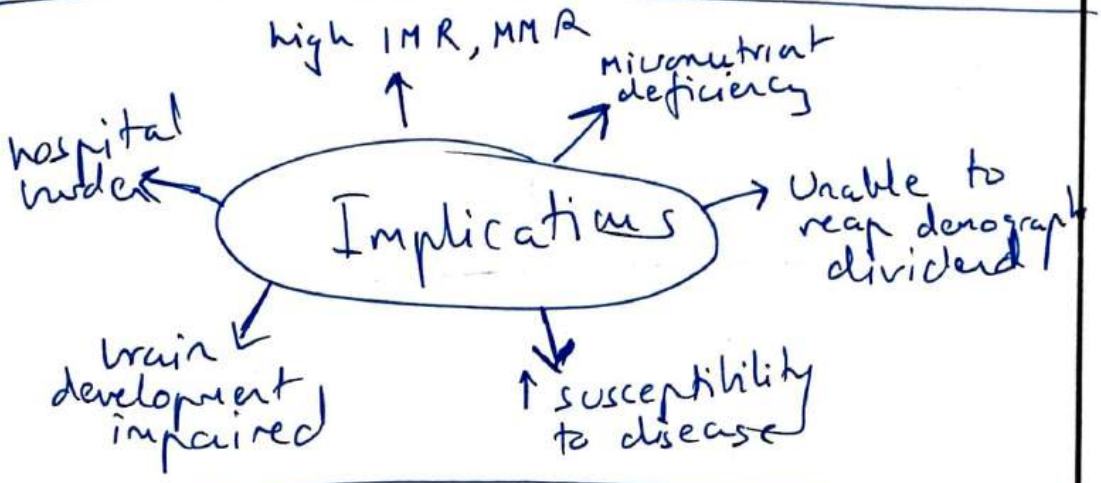
→ Further India is also facing increasing burden of ~~obese~~ obese population (>10%)



FRAMEWORK FOR NUTRITIONAL SELF RELIANCE

Agriculture

→ Focus on crop diversification (eg millets, pulses, oilseeds)

→ Promote biofortification and standard fortification

→ Promote horticulture and mixed farming

Public Distribution

→ Decentralized procurement

and distribution at block level itself
→ Mid day meal to extend till class 12 and use local foodgrain
→ PDS to diversify its stock by including coarse cereals

Legal | Administrative

→ Dashboarding tracking of key indicators of priority districts (Eg Aspirational districts)
→ Policies to disincentivize over production of rice | wheat
→ FSSAI to monitor adulteration by increasing number of labs

Societal

→ Increasing the age of marriage
→ Improved sanitation habits
→ Dietary habits change
→ More stress on outdoor physical work (eg Yoga)

Thus a comprehensive approach required to achieve nutritional security which will help reap our

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. **(250 words) 15**

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Economic survey 2019 highlight how private investment is the key driver which ushers in a virtuous cycle of growth

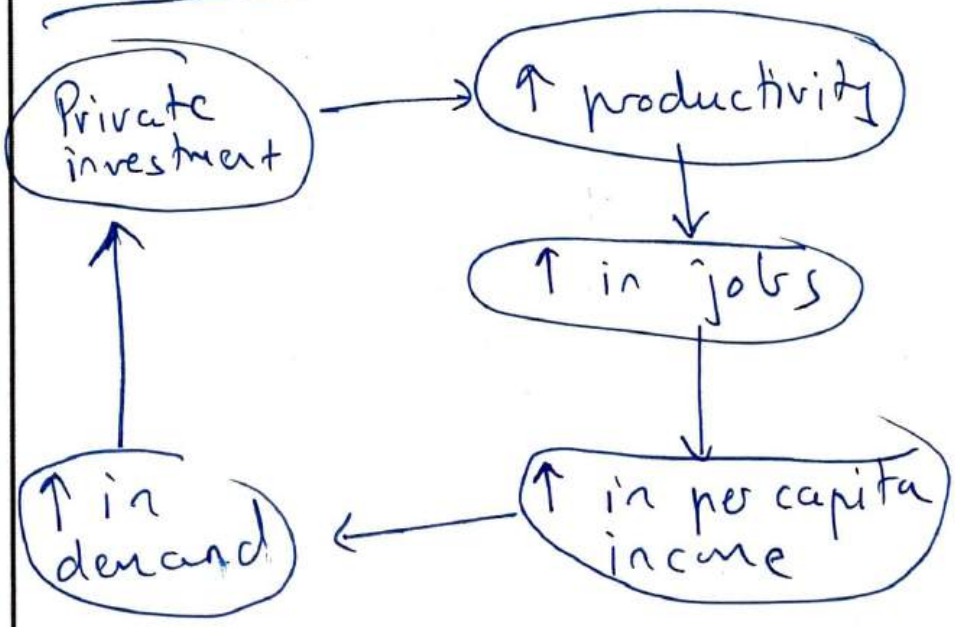


Fig: Virtuous cycle of growth

Private investment importance

→ Increases capacity: It improves the manufacturing capacity and output

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→ Creates jobs : Currently facing 45 years high unemployment (PLFS)

→ Crowds in investment : It has positive effect on overall business environment

→ Boosts export : Helps improve balance of payment

→ Generates taxes : Which can be used by government for welfare

→ Regional development : Via spillover effect and growth of secondary industry

→ Impetus to research : By encouraging universities helps increase scientific temper.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

• Credit : Eased the norms of

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External commercial borrowing

- Bond market : Given impetus via Masala bond / Elephant bonds
- Faster clearance : By mechanisms such as eBiz portal, SPICE+, Empowered group of secretaries,
- Faster exit : via Insolvency Bankruptcy code
- FDI liberalized : Across sectors with automatic route
- FTAs : signed with countries like Japan, South Korea, Singapore etc
- Public investment : In form of National Infrastructure pipeline to complement and generate demand
- Revised PPP MCA

Thus private investment is critical in achieving 5 trillion $ economy and renewed push needs to be given to revive it admist

Don't anythi mar (इस कुछ ना

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

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15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. (250 words) 15

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Indian government has set an ambitious target of doubling the farmers income by 2024 and in achieving it marketing of agri produce will play most critical role.

EXISTING BOTTLENECKS

1. Too many intermediaries : It is estimated that farmers receive only 15-20% of final price.

2. APMC issues

↳ High entry barriers as only certified government entities can open

↳ fragmentation of market into numerous mandi

↳ High charges : upto 8-10% in states like Punjab

Don't w anything margi

(4) Essential commodity act : Was frequently invoked which prevented investment in storage infra

(5) lack of contract farming development thus low remuneratio due to lack of economies of scale

(6) Poor inter state trade due to lack of last mile transport availabil

RECENT LEGISLATIONS AND IMPACT

MEASURE	IMPACT
(1) Farm Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation Act 2020 → Allows any entity to open market anywhere → Abolishes levies on such entities	→ Helps realize one nation one market → Help reduce the intermediaries → Reduce artificial levies thus ↳ improve FCI finances ↳ fair price to farmer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	Issues: → Dual structure of mandi → Asymmetry in favour of mandi operator → Decline in state revenue
(2) Farmer (Empowerment and Protection) assurance of farm supplies act → legalize farm contract regime → Dispute resolution process → Contract for upto 5 years	→ Help realize economies of scale → May boost private investment in agri → Help increase food processing industry Issues → Farm contract can be oral (may be misused) → Farmers fragmented lack bargaining power
Essential Commodities amendment act → brings out cereals, pulses etc	→ May boost investment in warehousing → reduce artificial price distortions

Thus these legislations can play a major role in doubling farm income however to realize these:

→ farmers should be collectivized under FPO to ↑ bargaining capacity

→ Productivity of farmers has to increase

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16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Bihar and Assam see annual floods primarily due to flooding in the riverbanks of Ganga/Kosi and Brahmaputra respectively:

Topographical reasons
- large rainfall in monsoon months
- Heavy sediment load
- large number of tributaries
- small floodplain of Brahmaputra
- Meandering nature

BEYOND TOPOGRAPHY

- Encroachment of floodplain
  It impairs the ability of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lakes etc to control flood

- Poor embankments: The embankment are not resilient and sometimes lead to more flooding
- Wetland destruction
- Unsustainable urbanization in the flood plain region blocks natural course
- Poor weather forecasting: Prevents sufficiently early warning for evacuation
- Inter department and Interstate coordination: Hampers execution of projects and flood response
- Failure of Inter river boards to find a lasting solution

MEASURES TO CONTROL

① Resilient embankments: By incorporating traditional knowledge

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(Eg Bamboo embankments of Assam)

(2) Early warning system need to be upgraded by using dynamic models with multiple variable

(3) Brahmaputra river Board needs to be restructured and empowered

(4) Flood plane zoning to help map vulnerable areas

(5) Removal of vulnerable structures

(6) Wetland development along the plains to help shield impact

(7) Dredging/desilting wherever feasible

Thus it is essential to tackle the long recurring menace of flooding to help realize sustainable development and also achieve Sendai target

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

5G technology is the evolutionary development over 4G promising much faster internet access with multiple and wide implications

5G
- → 20Gb/sec
- → upto 1 million connection/km²
- → latency <1 sec
- → Multiple input/output architecture
- → upto 50GHz of spectrum
- → Relies on edge computing

HELP BRING DIGITAL REVOLUTION IN INDIA

→ Internet of things : As it can support much more connection density, IOT will be feasible.

→ Artificial intelligence : would get boost with applications like disease detection, cure, weather etc

→ Remote areas : can be reached via tele education, tele medicine etc

→ Bridge digital divide : Between regions / classes by provision of more hotspot clusters

→ Augmented reality : Can help better train doctors, pilots. etc with 5G

→ Cloud computing : would get a boost and may emerge as a sunrise industry in India

→ Military / security applications : Can be better used with 5G eg Facial recognition etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CHALLENGES

Technological

→ Lack of backhaul infrastructure development

→ High import dependence on telecom dependence

→ 5G is power intensive thus need increased energy generation

→ Lack of memory storage infrastructure needed after data explosion

→ Lack of indigenous capacity

Legal

→ Lack of privacy framework for data protection

→ Issues of security vulnerability due to large number of devices

Societal

→ Existing digital divide

→ 5G equipment suited for high income ~~category~~ class as of now

Thus 5G can help unleash computing power on much larger scale however

adequate policy and technological

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? (250 words) 15

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum technology is an emerging domain of computing which relies on 2 principles:

① Principle of superposition: Unlike conventional bits which are 0/1 quantum bits (qubits) can be 0 or 1 simultaneously

② Principle of entanglement: The qubits are entangled to each other and disturbing any one would disrupt the sequence.

Quantum computing has been used in computing to boost computational speeds ('Quantum supremacy') however it has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

wider applications

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

① Encryption : Quantum computing can help in encrypting and transmitting data (Eg Quess satellite of China)

② Medical : It can be used for faster sequencing of genome and prepare drugs

③ Weather : Quantum computing can be used to accelerate the process of forecasting of weather

④ Military : It can be used to develop sophisticated robot for specialized combat use

⑤ Food security: It can help create resilient seeds and boost food security

CHALLENGES

Technological

→ Technology possessed by few countries eg US, China, Russia
→ still at nascent stage
→ Relies on complex physics phenomenon which are restricted to special labs

Financial

→ Cost intensive research
→ India has only 0.7% of GDP ~~budget~~ investment on R&D
→ Lack of private sector investment due to high gestation period

To spearhead quantum computing government has launched National Quantum Computing Mission in Budget 2020. Quantum computing can help realize Digital India mission in uncharted frontiers

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19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

North eastern region has witnessed insurgency right since independence in several states such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur Tripura etc

Success stories

→ Mizoram has seen end to insurgency due to sustained dialogue culminating in Mizo Accord in 1986

→ Tripura also saw drastic reduction in insurgency due to several welfare reforms undertaken (PDS, health, land reforms)

Peace talks

→ Bodoland insurgency has been

recurring since 1980s and recently pact signed with militant outfit (NDFB) who would lay down arms and would receive rehabilitation package

→ Naga peace deal is continuing process with NCSN (IM) with a peace deal agreed in 2015

→ Bru have been rehabilitated in Tripura thus ending their refugee like status

ISSUES CREATING HURDLES

→ Naga Peace deal

↳ NSCN-IM not agreeing to commit to Indian constitution

↳ Adamant on 'shared sovereignty' with separate constitution, flag etc

↳ Demand for 'greater Nagalim' creating tensions with neighbouring state

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Bodoland deal

↳ Rehabilitation of individuals accused of violence creating unrest

↳ Expanding of Bodoland Territorial council bringing areas with non tribal majority

→ Ethnic conflict

Of Naga-kuki and Kuki-Meitie etc still not resolved

→ Support from foreign powers

Such as China and Pakistan complicating process

→ Porous borders : Used by still belligerent groups like NSCN-K

Thus several issues are still persisting which complicates the conclusion of conclusive peace. To achieve a lasting solution only a comprehensive and all inclusive dialogue process would be feasible.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

According to Symantec's Internet Security Threat Report India is the 3rd most vulnerable country to cyber attacks.

Key vulnerabilities in Cyberspace

① Cyber attacks : By state as well as non state actors

② Critical infrastructure : Is vulnerable eg Kundakulam attack

③ Cyber espionage : Eg Brahmos engineer found with spyware in his computer (2018).

④ Denial of Service attacks:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These overwhelm the infrastructure

(5) Cryptojacking : To hack and mine bitcoin

(6) Cyber frauds : Via spoofing, identity thefts etc

(7) Hacking of sensitive info : Eg leaking of 32 lakh credit cards 2016

(8) Cyberwarfare : To breakdown infrastructure eg banking (As happened in Georgia)

FRAMEWORK NEEDED

Human resource

→ Capacity building of cyber security information personnels

→ Target of time bound raising of cyber security experts

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→ Encouraging private sector to venture into cyber skilling

Legal

→ Promoting cyber insurance
→ Legal regime for regular cyber audit
→ Penalty for concealing cyber ~~au~~ frauds
→ Provisions for disclosure of information critical for national security.
→ Convergence of multiple cyber security institutions such as CERT-IN, cyber swacchta kendra, NCIIPC etc
→ SOP for major cyber attacks,

Thus as cyber arena is emerging as the 4th space of warfare, adequate preparation for both defensive and offensive capabilities should be reflected in the new policy

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 032997

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VIDHU SHEKHAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: ~~Hindi~~/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24-8-19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - RAJINDER NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India had rich scientific temper right from ancient era which helped it in becoming beacon of civilization.

MATHEMATICS

- Sulbasutras in 3rd-4th century BC by Baudhyana, Katyana, Manava, Apastambha contained accurate formulaes for altar construction etc
- Aryabhatta in Aryabhattiya helped discover the value of pi, circumference of earth and other formulaes
- Brahmagupta credited with discovering zero

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Bhaskaracharya: In his four volume
Grahaganita: planetary study
- Bijaganita
- Goladhya: study of circles
He also discovered Chakrawat method for algebra to solve equations

ASTRONOMY

- Varahamihira in his landed work Brihatsamhita helped highlight his research on Planetary alignments
- Aryabhatta played similar role in his work Surya Siddhantika and expounded circular movements of planets

Thus Indian made rapid strides in field of sciences when much of world was in dark ages.

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

French and English came to India, attracted by its wealth and wanted to establish themselves as dominant traders.

This led to creation of friction and consequently intense rivalries:

- There were 3 carnatic wars fought

(1) 1st War (1746-1748) due to outbreak of Austrian war of succession

(2) 2nd war (1749-1753) due to rival claimants backing in Carnatic and Hyderabad. Initial French victories however later truce

(3) 3rd War (1756-1760). Led to comprehensive defeat of French in battle of Wandiwash (1760)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FACTORS LEADING TO BRITISH SUCCESS

- Stronger navy
- Superior tactical advantage eg attacking Arcot by Clive during 2nd Carnatic war
- French company heavily influenced by weak and corrupt french government
- The British victory at Plassey helped gain access to rich Bengal resources
- Better mobilization of Allies by British

Thus multiple factors attributed to British empires spectacular rise to becoming undisputed rulers of country

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The early nationalist era was one dominated by moderates during late 19th and early 20th centuries

They saw importance of political democracy because:

- It would allow peaceful resolution of issues
- They had faith in goodwill of British
- They advocated slow and gradual improvement in socio-economic condition via political process

DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES ADOPTED

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Using newspaper as medium to disseminate ideas (eg The Hindu - G.S Aiyer)

(2) Peaceful protests

(3) Petitioning to government to highlight the grievance

(4) Annual sessions of Congress across the country

(5) Electing the annual president of congress

(6) Promoting plurality of thought by accomodating all spectrum of views (Rightists, Socialists etc)

(7) Advocating for increased representation in ~~trit~~ Imperial legislative council.

Therefore the nationalists played a key role in developing the democratic spirit of the people who were crushed under autocratic British rule.

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Iranian revolution was a landmark event which influenced the region for decades to cames.

The rule of Reza Shah Pahlavi was overthrown the religious figure Ayatollah Khomanei led movement.

CAUSES

- Rule of Shah: Was creating economic stagnation and unrest
- Western influence: Was increasing due to pro US Shah which made religious figures uneasy
- Loss of Sovereignity: Was observed by masses due to excess US interference

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Oil refineries: were given to US which further angered people
- Growing inequality

CONSEQUENCES RELEVANT EVEN TODAY

- It led to Shia ruled theocracy of Iran
  - → Emergence of Saudi (Sunni) - Iran (Shia) rivalry
  - → Iran vowed to destroy Israel thus supporting Hamas, Hezbollah
  - → The rivalries with Sunni countries manifested in civil war in Syria, Yemen etc
- The anti west attitude of Iran led to animosity with USA which is now reaching crisis portion with US withdrawal from Nuclear deal (JCPOA)

Thus 1979 revolution played a historic role in current scenario

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization is the increased integration of the country with global economy facilitating easier movement of goods, capital, labour and cultural values.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION

INDIGENOUS CRAFT

Positive	Negative
· Bigger market available	· Unequal competition with factory craft
· Usage of ecommerce	· Dumping of Chinese goods destroying industry
· Access to modern tech	· Access to global market barred by non tariff barriers and tariffs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Literary traditions

Positive	Negative
• Now with media more people can access	• Small tribes losing their heritage
• Fusion with modern songs eg Rock music, piano, guitar usage etc	• Abandoning of traditions due to breakdown of joint family, increasing westernization

Traditional knowledge System

Positive	Negative
• With education more awareness of traditional knowledge	• Piracy by MNCs
• Global appreciation and adoption eg Yoga	• Industrialization displacing tribes leading to loss of forest related knowledge

Thus globalization has caused both positive and negative consequences. Need of the hour is to conserve knowledge via TKDL, USTAAD etc

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquency implies crimes committed by individuals <18 years. It has witnessed a surge in recent years according to NCRB data.

FACTORS

1. Isolation: due to breakdown of joint families
2. Consumerism: leads to unethical ways to fulfill desi-
3. Rural-Urban value conflict
4. Access to drugs/alcohol
5. Internet and porn sites fuelling hedonistic tendencies
6. Weak criminal justice system

eroding faith in law

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

REHABILITATIVE AND REFORMATIVE MEASURES

1. Help in reforming individual
2. Facilitate reintegration of society
3. Provide suitable environment for behavioural correction whereas jail further reinforces criminal tendencies in many cases
4. Provides support to parents of delinquent juvenile

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

- Juvenile Justice Act amended to allow 16-18 years old to be treated as juvenile/adult based on circumstances
- Setting up child welfare committees
- Reform centers with education and vocational skills

Thus goal of justice system should be to create healthy society and reformative system is the way to go.

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribals have been adversely affected by the advent of industrialization which is reflected in there health indicators

	Tribal	Overall
IMR	45	40
Anaemia (15-59 women)	60%	53%
MMR	190	130

Source : NFHS-4

CHALLENGES

1. Lack of primary health centers, CHC,
2. Lack of adequate number of doctors
3. Malnourishment due to poor access to PDS / welfare schemes
4. Tribal centric diseases such as sickle cell anemia
5. High prevalence of tobacco and alcohol consumption
6. Lack of insurance coverage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ROADMAP to improve

① Increase number of PHCs, CHCs and district hospitals in tribal areas

② Train tribals to become doctors to better augment shortage

③ Incorporating traditional tribal knowledge when serving in that area

④ Increasing deployment of mobile clinics in remote areas

⑤ Bringing tribals into insurance coverage (Ayushman Bharat)

⑥ Investing in research in tribal genetic diseases such as sickle cell anaemia.

Thus tribal health improvement is an essential facet of achieving healthy population and SDG #3

8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agro based industries are involved in primary and secondary processing of agricultural produce to increase its quality, remuneration, and shelf life.

DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

- Majorly concentrated in states of UP, MH, TN etc

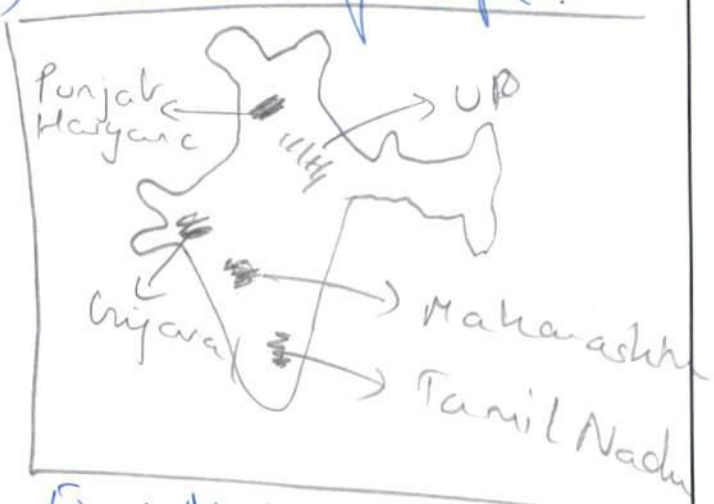

Fig: Major regions of agro processing industries

- The reasons for development in these regions is the:
  - → availability of agri produce
  - → Cheap labour
  - → Access to market
  - → Well developed roads

→ Government support
→ Electricity supply via hydro and thermal plants

MULTIPLLER EFFECT

① Increase the remuneration of the farmer
② Spillover effect in industries eg construction activities, packaging
③ Help drive investment in infrastruct (road, rail, electricity)
④ Promote collectivization and achieve economies of scale
⑤ Help get access to global market
⑥ Reduce post harvest losses

Govt should continue to promote via SAMPADA scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban water crisis that recently swamped cities such as Shimla (2016), Chennai (2019) had causes in disappearance of urban water bodies.

REASONS

1. Encroachment of lakes
2. Dumping of waste
3. Sprawling urbanization
4. Concretization of water soaking land
5. Cutting off water supply via stream

IMPLICATION

+ Water stress: According to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Ayog 600 million people suffering water stress

(2) Urban flooding (Mumbai - Mithi river encroachment)

(3) Lack of biodiversity in water bodies

(4) Distress migration

STEPS NEEDED

(1) Reviving of traditional water harvesting techniques such as
Johad - Rajasthan
Ahar Pyne - Bihar
Eri - Tamil Nadu

(2) Mandatory rain water harvesting in public buildings

(3) Sustainable urban design

(4) EIA before projects built on water bodies

(5) Community driven approach on lines of Hiware Bazar model.

Our driving motto should be 'JAL HAI TO KAL HAI'

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change is threatening to destabilize the environment feedback system as highlighted by IPCC 1.5° report.

This has led to looking at Ocean Iron fertilization as one way to address it

ROLE

- Fertilization of Iron
  ↓
  Increase in Algae/microorganism
  ↓
  Consume CO_2
  ↓
  Reduce global warming

- This would involve seeding large parts of ocean with iron

to have desired impact

CONCERNS

① May lead to uncontrollable bloom of microorganism

② It may destabilize marine food web

③ Untested before

④ Chemical properties of water may be permanently altered

⑤ Lack of emergency mechanism developed to control in case of adverse consequence.

Thus as of now more practical methods such as afforestation should be prioritized until sufficient research done

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In 2013 the last speaker of Bo language perished in Andaman Islands thus highlighting the grave crisis confronting small languages.

This is also made much more grave with possibility of several more languages of small tribes such as Chenchu, Toda, Valmiki etc being endangered.

REASONS

(1) Cultural assimilation into the mainstream and adopting Hindi, English etc

(2) Declining population of PVTGs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Government neglect
(4) Non documentation of oral history
(5) Education etc not in the smaller/local languages

IMPLICATIONS

(1) Loss of cultural heritage
(2) Loss of history, myths associated with language
(3) Breaks the link with the past
(4) Psychological implications on descendents of extinct language speakers
(5) Goes against Indian ethos of unity in diversity

MEASURES NEEDED

· Documentation of endangered languages by PLSI (People's

Linguistic Survey of India)

(2) Involving anthropologists to discover such languages

(3) Tribal education at primary level in their language (eg Odisha primar model pointed out by Xaxa Committee)

(4) Promoting literature in endangered languages

(5) Grants/scholarships for research in such languages

(6) storing the myths, folks, medicinal charm etc in TKDL

Thus imperative to act on conserving endangered languages to help maintain cultural diversity of our country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

British rule came and brought along with the concept of rule of law which was different from traditional caste and religion based judicial system of the country.

FEATURES OF THIS SYSTEM

Lord Cornwallis was the pioneer of this system and created a setup where:

- There shall be equality of all before law
- There shall be codification of laws
- Separation of executive powers from judicial powers

· Europeans were also brought before this system.

He also helped establish Circuit Courts as well as shifting of diwani adalat to Calcutta.

Later on Lord Macualay was head of committee for codifying laws to further strengthen rule based law

LIMITATIONS OF THIS SYSTEM

① Law was unequally applied to Indians vis-a-vis British

② The judicial process was expensive

③ It was biased towards rich landlords, Maharajas etc

④ The judges were exclusively european

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Courts were at few places hampering accessibility

(6) The language was complex and beyond understanding of simple Indians

Thus it can be observed that the system though created a fiction of rule of law, was actually created to best serve the needs of imperial masters.

The inadequacy of judicial system was exposed in numerous revolts such as Santhal, Indigo etc

13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The British adopted a flexible policy that allowed them to deal with princely states as necessitated by the context

1757 - 1813

· Period of ring fence policy
· The princely states were often engaged with battles with each other
· ~~Pa~~ British played divide and rule (eg Nizam v/s Mysore, Mysore v/s Maratha)
· Crafted doctrines such as subsidiary alliance to help maintain buffer states

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1813 - 1857

- Period of annexation
- Aim was to bring as much territory as possible
- Conquered Maratha regions, Punjab, Sindh etc by battles
- Doctrine of Lapse used to annex Satara, Sambalpur, Jaitpur
- Awadh annexed on grounds of maladministration

1857 - 1947

- Annexations were avoided
- The British claimed suzerainity over states
- Princes were only nominally heads
- Rampant British intereference in name of roads, rail etc

IMPACT OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Initially Congress disassociated with the activities in princely states

· In 1927 Nehru presided over All states peoples conference

· ~~Fill~~ 1937 onwards princely states people could directly take part in freedom struggle in name of Congress

· The princely state people actively participated in Quit India movements.

· During earlier movements, the freedom fighters often sought shelter in princely state region

Thus princely states produced several notable freedom fighters such as Balwant Rai Mehta who aroused the spirit of people.

14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Simla agreement was a deal signed between India and Pakistan that was to ~~de~~ lay the foundation of future relationship course

CIRCUMSTANCES

- Pakistan had lost the 1971 war
- It also had to cede it's eastern territories which now formed Bangladesh.
- The surrender of nearly 90,000 Pakistani soldiers to India
- Cold war compartmentalizing the nations into groups: Pakistan (US tilt) and India (USSR tilt)

PROVISIONS

- Recognizing the borders as actual Line of Control (LOC) and to respect

it as the boundary of 2 countries

- To restrict the kashmir issue to a bilateral issue
- Repatriation of the surrendered Pakistani soldiers
- To ease hostilities in future

A LOST OPPORTUNITY ?

Yes

→ India had upper hand when signing the treaty

→ Could have permanently resolved Kashmir issue by negotiating for POK

→ The Prisoners of war provided leverage for India to put further pressure on Pakistan

No

→ Permanent solution involving ceding

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PoK was not viable as Pakistan would not compromise on territory

→ International ~~trea~~ pressure was building up with US and China taking Pakistan side

→ By restricting the Kashmir issue to bilateral level, India helped prevent future internationalization of issue

→ The recognition of LoC provided stability to border recognition

CONCLUSION

Thus Shimla agreement when signed was a fair bargain considering the context. ~~to~~ It ~~India~~ helped generate goodwill for India by returning the PoWs. ~~Also there was some~~

15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed out that there is much more internal migration than previously thought with nearly 9 million migrants between 2010-14.

PUSH FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

(1) Poverty : In backward areas especially of Central India drives outward migration Eg tribals working as brick kiln workers in Punjab, Haryana

(2) Environmental Hazard : Frequent flooding, droughts. Eg The yearly flooding of Kosi causing outmigration from Bihar

(3) Conflict : The naxal affected areas of central India see outward migration for security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Governance deficit: Poor availability of welfare schemes etc

(5) Displacement: Due to Dams, developmental projects etc Eg Sardar Sarovar Dam

PULL FACTORS

(1) Employment: Causing migration to Maharashtra Gujarat etc

(2) Better Governance: Which implies better service availabilities esp Southern states

(3) Modernization / Westernization: Causing drive towards cities due to cultural fascination

(4) More opportunities: In upcoming industries

(5) Better health / education facilities causing urban migration

IMPACT ON URBANIZATION

(1) Suburbanization: Due to stress on

urban areas

(2) Gentrification/ghettoization: Due to low income of many migrants

(3) Class divide: More prominently visible due to increasing inequality

(4) Slums breeding grounds of crime

(5) Difficulty in last mile connectivity

(6) Inadequate access to basic services of health, education, sanitation

Positives:

(7) Migrants are able to improve their income

(8) Urban areas get workforce augmentation

(9) Interfusion of culture

(10) Modernization causing phasing out of backward traits

Thus migration has led to cities emerging drives of NEW INDIA. Need of the hour is to strive for sustainable urbanization for prosperous growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India was the first country with family planning programme in 1952 however with India poised to become largest country by 2027, it is time for reflection on why programmes have faired poorly

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① Top down approach: In the initial decades without examining cultural factors

② Lack of will: To drive in mission mode in initial two decades

③ Sterilization during Emergency: And the subsequent political backlash deterred parties

④ Poor integration with ground level workers such as panchayats, ASHAs etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Cultural factors : Religion consider same child as gift of god and taboo sterilization

(6) Women centric approach : with >97% sterilization done by women

(7) Deaths due to sterilization: Eg 13 women dead in Chhattisgarh in 2013 created apprehensions

(8) Inaccessibility to contraceptives

(9) Poor primary health care facilities

(10) Lack of recreational avenues encouraged coitus for recreation

(11) Lack of sex education in schooling

STRATEGIES

(1) Coming out with new population policy keeping in mind 2 Indias

Growing (TFR > 2.1)
- UP, Bihar, Rajasthan

Ageing (TFR < 2.1)
Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Sex education incorporated

(3) Access to contraceptives eg Antara and Chhaya

(4) Awareness generation on lines of Swacch Bharat Eg PM said small family form of patriotism

(5) Encourage male sterilization ~~for~~

(6) Developing primary health care (Eg Ayushman Bharat : Health & Wellness centre)

(7) Disincentivize large families by withdrawing certain benefits (Eg subsidies)

(8) Involve behavioural psychologists sociologist for better outreach

STEPS TAKEN
- → Mission Parivar Vikas (145 high fertility dist.)
- → Contraceptive access
- → Scheme for ASHAs to deliver contracepts. at home

Thus population control is a vital agenda for sustainable future and the PM's clarion call on independence day sets the ball rolling.

17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminization of poverty is emerging as a serious phenomenon which is obstructing inclusive growth and hampering realization of women's potential

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① Low workforce participation : Currently around 26% (in 1990 : 36%) while male is >80%

② Inheritance issues : As patriarchal society, land etc inherited largely by men

③ Feminization of agriculture

→ 56% of labourers are women

→ women own only 13% of agrarian land

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Longevity more than men: And often without income thus impoverishing women

(5) ~~Gen~~ Wage gap: According to ILO Global wage report, there exist 34% wage gap between men and women

(6) Menial jobs: Such as domestic help etc

(7) Cultural reasons: Women confined to households, not expected to earn

(8) Lack of higher education: hampers their employment in productive sector

(9) India's economic structure: failed to create adequate jobs for women

TACKLING THIS PROBLEM

· Increasing the female labour force participation

(i) by creating more jobs

(ii) by providing adequate security
(iii) by providing tax incentives to employers hiring women

- Women education enrolment increase
- Improving women productivity in agriculture
  (i) by facilitating credit to landless women
  (ii) by improving collectivization (eg FPOs)
- Promoting SHGs on the lines of SEWA, Kudumbashree
- Female insurance coverage increase and geriatric care subsidized for older women

STEPS TAKEN
- → Maternity Benefit Act Amendment 2016
- → Scholarships for girls
- → Laws for inheritance, judicial pronouncements
- → Stand up India scheme
- → Mudra loan

Thus tackling female poverty is a vital component of NEW INDIA as well as international obligation under SDG #5

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has acute regional disparities, as evident from the fact that GDP/capita of rich states is more than 4 times of poor states.

REASONS BEHIND

Geographical

⇒ Hilly states

→ have inadequate access to resource

→ They are frequently facing landslides, floods etc

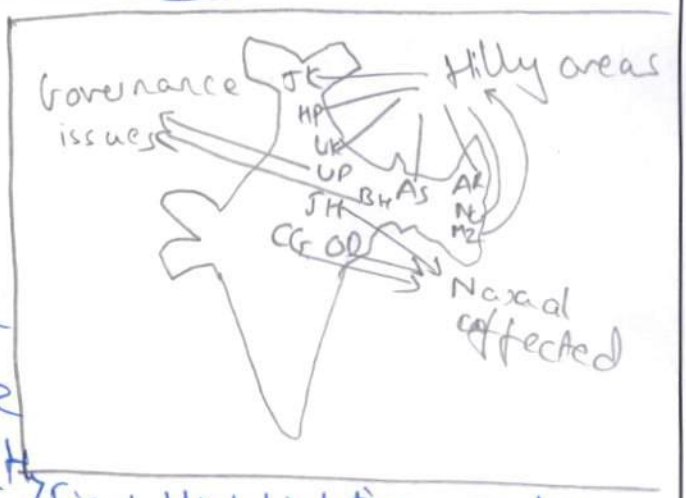

Fig: Highlighting certain states and reasons for deprivation

→ They are located in sesimically active regions hampering large scale developmental works

Landlocked states

→ Have difficulty in export vis-a-vis coastal areas

→ states such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh suffer from RESOURCE CURSE (benefits of raw material extractions not percolating)

→ states like Bihar suffer from floods

GOVERNANCE ISSUES

· states such as UP, Bihar, Naxal affected states suffer from governance deficit

· Populist schemes are resented to

· Colonial legacy in terms of large number of poor people also issue

· The states policies of promoting only agriculture led to shifting of services, manufacturing to coastal states

STRATEGIES NEEDED

· Equitable distribution of funds (finance commission has to play a major role)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Long term policies focussed on manufacturing sector (labour intensive)
- Human Capital development by investing on health, education (Kerala Model)
- Improving infrastructure (roads, electricity)
- Region specific strategies utilizing strengths eg
  North East: Tourism, Horticulture
  Central India: Capitalize on resource
  UP/Bihar: Agro based industries

STEPS TAKEN
- → Aspirational districts program
- → North East Special Infra development scheme (NESIDS)
- → 90:10 fund sharing with hilly states
- → Sustainable Action for transforming human capital (SATH)

Thus bridging regional disparities is an integral part of sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhi and an obligation on our govt to uphold constitutional value,

19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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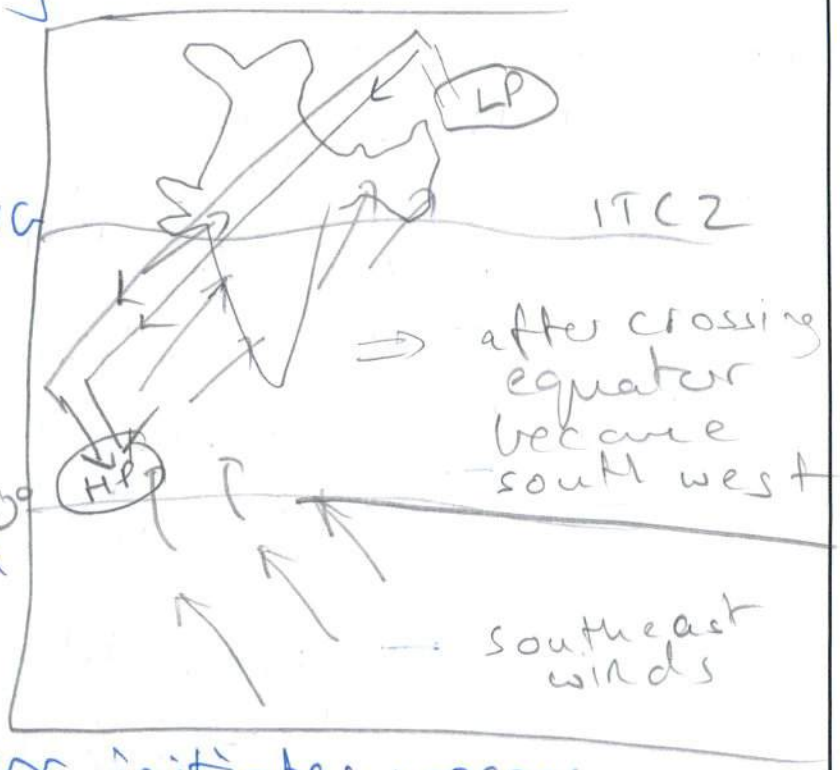
India being a tropical as well as temperate region country has unique climate. Monsoon further adds to this uniqueness by bringing seasonal rainfall

FACTORS AFFECTING MONSOON



(1) Position of Sun: when it shifts to north of equator, initiates process

(2) Position of ITCZ: Determines the region of heavy precipitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) withdrawal of Subtropical Westerly jet stream to the north of Himalayas

(4) Heating of tibetan plateau and creation of low pressure. Melting of ice also prerequisite

(5) Development of tropical easterly jet stream.

(6) Other factors such as
(1) El Nino : weakens monsoon
(2) La Nina : Strengthens monsoon
(3) Madden Julian Oscillation
(4) Setting up of Somali Jet stream

WHY DIFFICULT TO PREDICT

- Multiple factors involved
- Correlation between different factors not clearly established

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Lack of long term historical data
- Climate change inducing erraticness
- Linked with global climatic phenomenon thus hard to study in isolation.

To improve the predictability of monsoon, IMD now using dynamic weather modelling using ENSEMBLE PREDICTION SYSTEM. Further usage of AI and big data can help in our understanding of monsoon

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are climatic pheromenon which involve low pressure system with winds circling around at high speeds

Tropical Cyclone

Fig: Tropical Cyclone

Temperate Cyclone

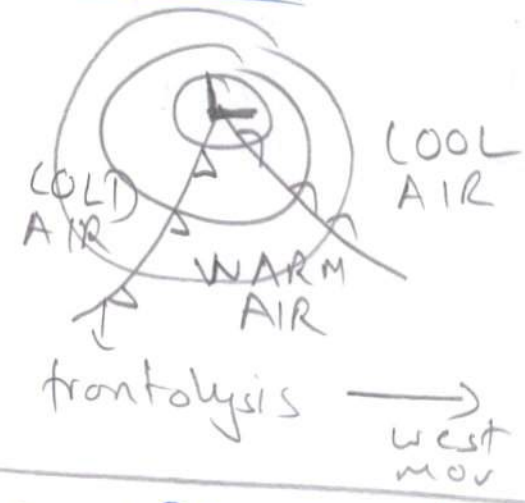

Fig: Temperate Cyclone

Origin: Over Oceans, need warm water (~25°), lack of upper air circulation

Origin: Over land as well as sea. Formed dynamically with collision of

pre existing depression area, 50-100m depth of warm water. Occur at lower latitudes (10°-30°N/S) Require Coriolis force	Cold and warm air mass. Takes place at higher latitudes (Extra tropical cyclone)
MOVEMENT	MOVEMENT
- Move west to east	- Move east to west
- Move at much faster pace (upto 180km/hr)	- Move relatively slower (upto 100km)
- Spread over smaller are	- Spread over larger area
MATURE	MATURE
- They mature as long as they can get warm water supply	- Mature as long as there exist contrast between two front,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DECAY	DECAY
They decay as soon as they make landfall and move over to land	They decay when contrast between fronts ceases to exist. It is not dependent on land/sea

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK